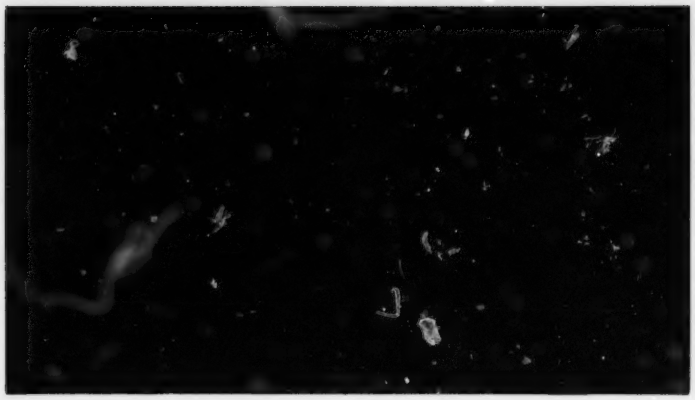
SELECT STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

FORESTS AND LANDS

SECOND REPORT

Legislative Assembly of British Columbia



91-04071/

SELECT STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

FORESTS AND LANDS

SECOND REPORT

Forest Act - Part 12

and

The Vancouver Log Market

Fourth Session

Thirty-fourth Parliament

Legislative Assembly of British Columbia

March 12, 1991

Mr. Graham Bruce, M.L.A.
Chairman

SECOND REPORT

of the

The Select Standing Committee

on

Forests and Lands

Forest Act - Part 12

(Log Exports)

and

The Vancouver Log Market

Fourth Session

Thirty-fourth Parliament

Legislative Assembly of British Columbia

March 12, 1991

Parliament Buildings,
Victoria, British Columbia

March 12, 1991

To the Honourable,
The Legislative Assembly
of the Province of British Columbia,
Victoria, British Columbia

Honourable Members:

I have the pleasure to present the **Second Report** of the Select Standing Committee on Forests and Lands, appointed by Resolutions of the House on May 15, 1989 and May 8, 1990 to consider and report upon the matters of Part 12 of the *Forest Act* and the prices of timber bought and sold or traded on the Vancouver log market in British Columbia.

Respectfully submitted,

Mr. Graham Bruce, M.L.A.,
Chairman,
Cowichan - Malahat

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Terms of Reference	5
Composition of the Committee	6
Acknowledgments	8
Organization	8
Introduction	9
Method of Operation	10
Observations and Recommendations	13
Conclusion	21
Submissions	23
Research Documents	25
Witnesses	27
Exhibits	30

TERMS OF REFERENCE

On April 5, 1990 the Select Standing Committee on Forests and Lands was established along with the other nine Select Standing Committees with the following terms of reference:

> *... which committees shall severally be empowered to examine and inquire into all such matters and things as shall be referred to them by this House, and to report from time to time their observations and opinions thereon, with power to send for persons, papers and records ....*

On May 8, 1990, the Committee's terms of reference were expanded as follows:

> *That this House authorize the Select Standing Committee on Forests and Lands to examine, inquire into and make recommendations with respect to exemptions under Part 12 of the* Forest Act *and in particular without limiting the generality of the foregoing, to consider:*
>
> *1. the criteria and procedures for determining the availability of the exemptions pursuant to section 136 of the* Forest Act*; and*
>
> *2. the conditions, fees and permits imposed pursuant to section 137 of the* Forest Act*; and furthermore that this House authorize the Select Standing Committee on Forests and Lands to examine, inquire into and make recommendations with respect to the prices of timber bought, sold or traded on the Vancouver log market and in particular without limiting the generality of the foregoing, to consider;*
>
> *1. whether such prices represent or reflect the true market value of species for export or domestic use;*
>
> *2. the suitability of such prices for determining the relative values of different species for the purpose of calculating stumpage payable under the* Forest Act*; and to report to the House as soon as possible or following any adjournment or at the next following Session as the case may be; to deposit the original of its reports with the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly during a period of adjournment and upon the resumption of the sittings of the House the Chairman shall present all reports to the Legislative Assembly.*
>
> *In addition to the powers previously conferred upon the said Committee by the House, the Committee shall have the following additional powers, namely:*
>
> *(a) to appoint of their number one or more subcommittees and to refer to such subcommittees any of the matters referred to the Committee;*
>
> *(b) to sit during any period in which the House is adjourned, during the recess after prorogation until the next following Session and during any sitting of the House;*
>
> *(c) to adjourn from place to place as may be convenient; and*
>
> *(d) to retain personnel as required to assist the Committee.*

The motion was agreed to *nemine contradicente*.

COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE

Third Session - Thirty-fourth Parliament

Mr. Graham Bruce, M.L.A. **Chairman**
(Cowichan - Malahat)

Mr. Cliff Serwa, M.L.A. **Deputy Chairman**
(Okanagan South)

Honourable Howard Dirks, M.L.A.
(Nelson - Creston)

Mr. Harold Long, M.L.A.
(Mackenzie)

Honourable Norman Jacobsen, M.L.A.
(Dewdney)

Ms. Lois Boone, M.L.A.
(Prince George North)

Honourable Bud Smith, Q.C., M.L.A.
(Kamloops)

Mr. Colin Gabelmann, M.L.A.
(North Island)

Honourable Jack Weisgerber, M.L.A.
(South Peace River)

Mr. Dan Miller, M.L.A.
(Prince Rupert)

Mr. Jack Kempf, M.L.A.
(Omineca)

Mr. Craig James
Clerk to the Committee

Mr. G. Hans Buys
Consultant to the Committee

Ms. Karen Maki
Committee Researcher

COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE

Fourth Session - Thirty-fourth Parliament

Mr. Graham Bruce, M.L.A. **Chairman**
(Cowichan - Malahat)

Honourable Bud Smith, Q.C., M.L.A.
(Kamloops)

Honourable Bruce Strachan, M.L.A.
(Prince George South)

Honourable Jack Weisgerber, M.L.A.
(South Peace River)

Honourable Cliff Serwa, M.L.A. **Deputy Chairman**
(Okanagan South)

Mr. Harold Long, M.L.A.
(Mackenzie)

Mr. Neil Vant, M.L.A.
(Cariboo)

Ms. Lois Boone, M.L.A.
(Prince George North)

Mr. Colin Gabelmann, M.L.A.
(North Island)

Mr. Dan Miller, M.L.A.
(Prince Rupert)

Mr. Jack Kempf, M.L.A.
(Omineca)

Mr. Craig James
Clerk to the Committee

Mr. G. Hans Buys
Consultant to the Committee

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Your Committee wishes again to express its appreciation to all the witnesses who appeared before the Committee and to those who submitted written briefs in the preparation of the **First Report** and subsequently on this report.

Your Committee continues to appreciate the procedural and administrative support it receives from the Clerk of Committees, the work undertaken by the Legislative Library and Hansard.

Your Committee acknowledges the contribution of Mr. G. Hans Buys in his capacity as Consultant to the Committee.

ORGANIZATION

On Monday, May 15, 1989 your Committee met and elected Mr. Graham Bruce, M.L.A. as its Chairman and Mr. Cliff Serwa, M.L.A. as Deputy Chairman. A subcommittee on Agenda and Procedure was established consisting of the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman and Mr. Dan Miller, M.L.A.

The subcommittee was also charged with formulating a project plan, subject to Committee approval, around which the issues referred to the Committee could be expedited in the most efficient, economical and effective manner.

Mr. Craig James, Clerk of Committees and Second Clerk Assistant became the Clerk to the Committee and Mr. G. Hans Buys of Buijs Management Ltd. was retained as the Consultant to the Committee.

On Tuesday, May 8, 1990 your Committee was referred the same matters again arising from the effect prorogation. The Committee met on Tuesday, May 15, 1990 and elected Mr. Graham Bruce, M.L.A. as Chairman; Mr. Cliff Serwa, M.L.A. as Deputy Chairman with a subcommittee comprised of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Mr. Dan Miller, M.L.A. and Mr. Jack Kempf, M.L.A.

INTRODUCTION

British Columbia's forest land resources dominate most aspects of the Province's economic and social fabric. Of the almost ninety-five million hectares within the Province's borders, only six percent is not owned by the crown. Of the remaining ninety-four percent, almost two-thirds is classified as productive forest land. In recent years this vast area has provided annually for about one job in eight in British Columbia with wages and salaries of almost three billion dollars. The value of forest industry shipments has surpassed fifteen billion dollars in a single year. Two-thirds of total provincial production is usually exported - a figure representing close to half of Canada's forest products exports.

It is virtually impossible to live anywhere in British Columbia and not, in some way, feel the impact of both private and public sector's activity in the Province's forest industry. The scope of such impacts has produced a history of public sector involvement to preserve and enhance their interests during the development of Province's forest land resources.

The current structure of British Columbia's forest sector derives from development priorities that have continually changed over several decades. This period, beginning late in the last century, has seen a wide variety of influences directing forest policy and regulations. Prime amongst these were concerns related to the size and structure of the industry and the capturing of a fair economic return from our forest resources.

Over the last ten years significant emphasis has been placed upon industry structure, regional economic development, forest resource stewardship, increasing added value and competitiveness and on the question of forest revenues. As the parameters defining the above issues change, numerous commissions, committees, inquiries and reviews have been directed towards realigning policy to reflect such changes.

In a dynamic economy, so dominated by a single industry, an observer would anticipate considerable government responsibility, especially where it is vested with the raw material resource ownership.

Your Committee has undertaken a thorough examination and inquiry into the issues covered by its mandate. It is difficult to extricate any major issue of concern within the forest sector from the context of the industry overall. This became apparent to your Committee early in its deliberations. This realization reinforced your Committee's decision to make full use of the scope of its mandate during the course of its inquiries which it believed allowed for sufficient investigation into related issues to ascertain their impact on the main issues under examination.

Your Committee presented its **First Report** to the Legislative Assembly on June 27, 1990. That Report provided a number of observations and recommendations. One purpose of the **First Report** was to provoke further discussion and solicit responses from interested parties on the matters referred to your Committee.

The contents of the **First Report** were based upon submissions received through a number of public hearings held throughout the Province. Individuals from both industry and the Ministry of Forests were also invited to present to your Committee at various times. This process was supplement by direct inquiries and research by your Committee.

The observations presented in the **First Report** are generally consistent with past reviews on the same issues and with most aspects of evidence submitted to your Committee. The observations are not necessarily exhaustive, though they do capture principal features of the issues under study.

To ensure fair and equitable response to the contents of the **First Report**, copies were sent to all who had either presented an oral or written submission to your Committee or who had indicated an interest in obtaining a copy. A covering letter solicited responses arising out of your Committee's recommendations. Further public hearings were conducted at Vancouver, Williams Lake and Kelowna during December 1990.

A large number of additional written submissions were received by your Committee.

Your Committee has concluded that forest tenure arrangements, as they are currently structured in British Columbia, limit the scope for competitive market driven adjustments that would otherwise direct the flow of logs to their highest valued end use. Your Committee suggests that, until a largely market driven mechanism is introduced that will facilitate such an objective, the issues that it has explored under its mandate will have to be revisited on a continual basis.

Your Committee has identified forest tenure arrangements as the dominant focus of a number of industry proposed solutions to introduce a greater level of competitive influences into primary and intermediate forest products markets. Your Committee has observed that the Forest Resources Commission, concurrently examining provincial forestry-related issues, has received similarly-based proposals.

Your Committee's Second Report conveys the belief that it is most appropriate to seek a means of introducing a greater level of competition to the Province's forest industry through changes in the way the Province allocates access to its timber resources.

METHOD OF OPERATION

The Select Standing Committee on Forests and Lands held 42 meetings including subcommittee meetings during the Third and Fourth Sessions of the Thirty-fourth Parliament, hearing from 69 witnesses on one occasion or more. Numerous other informal meetings and interviews occurred in the preparation of the **Second Report**:

Monday, May 15, 1989	Victoria
Thursday, June 15, 1989	Victoria
Thursday, June 22, 1989	Victoria
Tuesday, September 19, 1989	Victoria
Wednesday, November 1, 1989	Prince Rupert
Thursday, November 2, 1989	Stewart
Wednesday, November 8, 1989	Vancouver

Thursday, November 9, 1989	Kelowna
Wednesday, November 15, 1989	Duncan
Monday, December 4, 1989	Dawson Creek
Thursday, January 4, 1990	Victoria
Tuesday, February 6, 1990	Surrey New Westminster Port Coquitlam
Wednesday, February 7, 1990	Federal Way, Washington Tacoma, Washington Olympia, Washington
Monday, February 19, 1990	Victoria
Friday, March 2, 1990	Victoria
Wednesday, March 21, 1990	Victoria
Wednesday, March 28, 1990	Victoria
Tuesday, April 3, 1990	Victoria
Wednesday, April 4, 1990	Victoria
Tuesday, May 15, 1990	Victoria
Tuesday, May 22, 1990	Victoria
Thursday, May 24, 1990	Victoria
Tuesday, May 29, 1990	Portland, Oregon (two meetings)
Wednesday, May 30, 1990	Portland, Oregon
Wednesday, June 6, 1990	Victoria
Tuesday, June 19, 1990	Victoria
Monday, June 25, 1990	Victoria
Tuesday June 26, 1990	Victoria
Wednesday, July 25, 1990	Victoria

Wednesday, September 19, 1990	Vancouver
Monday, November 5, 1990	Vancouver
Tuesday, November 6, 1990	Vancouver
Wednesday, November 7, 1990	Williams Lake
Thursday, November 8, 1990	Kelowna
Wednesday, December 5, 1990	Vancouver
Thursday, December 6, 1990	Vancouver
Tuesday, March 12, 1991	Victoria

CONCURRENT PUBLIC INQUIRIES

The Select Standing Committee on Forests and Lands was referred the matter of Part 12 of the *Forest Act* and the issue of the Vancouver Log Market on May 15, 1989 during the Third Session of the Thirty-fourth Parliament and on June 29 of that year the British Columbia Forest Resources Commission was created by the Government with a much more comprehensive mandate. Your Committee was unable to complete its work at the time the House Prorogued on April 5, 1990 and subsequently was asked on May 8, 1990 to continue the review it began in the Third Session.

Agent	Inception	Purpose
Select Standing Committee on Forests and Lands	May 15, 1989	*Forest Act*, Part 12
	May 8, 1990	*Forest Act*, Part 12
Select Standing Committee on Forests and Lands	May 15, 1989	Vancouver Log Market
	May 8, 1990	Vancouver Log Market
British Columbia Forest Resources Commission	June 29, 1989	universal

The British Columbia Forest Resources Commission, appointed after the Select Standing Committee on Forests and Lands received its instruction from the Legislative Assembly, determined that within the forest resource management in the Province it would include a review of tenure, as described in the Commission's *Options Paper Summary*, published and released during September 1990. Your Committee considered that a similar review under its terms of reference would be redundant, preferring to let the Commission inquire into and report upon this facet of the industry.

OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Vancouver Log Market

A. Term of Reference

... Whether such prices represent or reflect the true market value of species for export or domestic use.

The Vancouver Log Market (VLM) has traditionally provided log selling prices for timber volumes sold in Coastal British Columbia These selling prices constitute market signals upon which industry bases a wide range of business decisions. The manner in which selling prices are determined can, itself, distort distribution as is the case with monopolies.

The concept of a "fair return" to the Province is a recurring theme and is subjective by nature. It lends itself less to rigorous analysis than does the determination of the level of the net return to the resource.

The **First Report** condensed information from a wide range of sources to characterize the structure and function of the Vancouver Log Market. In its **First Report**, your Committee reported a number of observations on the VLM which were related to:

1. The number of buyers and sellers in the market.
2. Barriers to entry into the market.
3. Percentage of log transactions undertaken in the market.
4. The impact of log export restrictions which isolate domestic timber from internationally determined selling prices.

The **First Report** prompted a wide range of responses. Your Committee placed heavy emphasis on assimilating the many positions on the VLM presented to it into a single useful description. It was done to encourage interested parties to respond in a focused manner upon given aspects of your Committee's observations. In a similar manner, your Committee's recommendations were structured to evoke critical analysis upon those aspects of the market identified as representing its major weaknesses.

Responses to the **First Report**, as expected, supported mixed views. The responses paralleled closely those presented to your Committee in its earlier sessions. On balance, the description of the VLM developed by your Committee from the earlier submissions, remains substantively supportable. **Your Committee restates its earlier conclusion that "...the Vancouver Log Market displays features inconsistent with a freely competitively driven market place."**

1. **The number of buyers and sellers in the market.**

Industry and Ministry of Forest records of log transactions indicate that over recent years buyers have outnumber sellers on the Vancouver Log Market by about 7 to 1; buyers ranging between 140 and 180 and sellers ranging between 20 and 30. Frequently, when this topic was being discussed during Committee hearings, reference was made to the extent of corporate concentration in the Province.

Though the figures are inexact, the scope of this concentration is apparent. Estimates of the timber volumes held by the largest firms in the Province range upwards from about 85%. Among these are Canadian Forest Products, Doman Industries, Fletcher Challenge, Interfor, MacMillan Bloedel, Weldwood and Westar. Representatives of the Province's largest forest industries association estimated, during one of its submissions, that it represented 90% of the value of all forest related production in the Province.

The number of buyers reflected in the records would indicate that there is a potential for competition. However, the situation must be qualified by other observations from these same records. Only a small percentage of buyers routinely enter the market to make purchases. Repeat buyers are also the largest sellers. Not all buyers are interested in every parcel of logs that becomes available for purchase. In such cases, competition for a given parcel might be less than expected.

The inability to access large volumes of a given profile of logs from a number of sellers under competitive conditions on an ongoing basis limits the scope of the operation that could rely on market purchases for its raw materials. Primex is one firm which seems to be able to operate solely on market purchases. Under more perfectly competitive conditions with a far broader based distribution of tenure among a large number of Licensees, the ability to control the volumes sold in the market place is reduced.

2. **Barriers to entry into the market.**

If buying, selling and trading are the main activities seen in a log market, then the barriers referred to above arise primarily from an inability on the part of interested prospective participants to trade. It is clear that the issue is related to the security of tenure afforded certain operators in the industry.

Your Committee examined the issue of reciprocal trades during its hearings. This relates to the preference, amongst some market participants, for dealing in exchanges for logs from one party to another in consideration of receiving logs or chips in return.

In effect, the volumes of logs transacted could be considered as a separate market. Clearly, the participants, though not exclusively, come largely from the major integrated forest companies. These firms have both secure access to log volumes to trade and facilities that demand log profiles that can be obtained through trades. Your Committee's contact with log supply groups within the industry revealed a wide range of reliance upon reciprocal trades. The figures varied from year to year. However, of the logs acquired from outside of a Licensee's own cutting authorities, the proportion acquired through reciprocal trades, for a number of major firms during recent years, ranged from zero to around two-thirds.

The Ministry of Forests' small business programs and bid proposal programs were established to, among other objectives, provide access to small business operators to volumes of timber that were otherwise not available. Part of this effort entailed withdrawing 5% of the allowable cut held by long term noncompetitive tenures for subsequent sale through Timber Sales at competitive auctions.

It appears that other objectives of the Ministry were also considered to be better served under these programs. An issue that needs to be addressed is the balance between long term noncompetitive tenure and short term competitive timber sales to best serve the citizens of the Province.

3. **The percentage of log transactions undertaken in the market.**

The transactions on the Vancouver Log Market have represented, over the last decade, an average of 18% of the Coastal allowable annual cut. Therefore, an average of 82% of Coastal cut does not pass through the VLM.

The mechanisms whereby the market is cleared determines its competitiveness. If the market was competitively driven then it could with confidence accept that selling prices were reasonably representative.

4. **The impact of log export restrictions which isolate domestic timber from internationally determined selling prices.**

This issue has been examined in a number of studies in recent years, both in the Province and other jurisdictions. It's resolution is largely determined by regional development and trade philosophies that prevail. In the United States, for instance, August of 1990 saw the enactment of a bill curtailing significantly the export of logs originating from certain public lands.

In British Columbia log export policy has, in some cases, been used to foster regional economic development priorities. They are currently included in Part 12 of the *Forest Act* and have been part of forest legislation since 1912.

The arguments suggest that measures to isolate domestic log supplies from foreign competition results in a domestic price that understates the value of such logs. The reduced overall demand for logs resulting from arbitrarily restricting log exports provides the domestic processing sector with a lower log price.

Your Committee has observed that, in part, aspects of provincial log export policy stem from issues related to regional economic development.

Your Committee, as stated in the **First Report**, concludes that the Vancouver Log Market displays features inconsistent with a freely competitively driven market place. An objective has been to develop a concept that would result in a more competitively driven log marketing process.

Strong emphasis was placed upon the need for a balance between government intervention and competitive market driven processes in achieving overall goals.

Recommendation #1

Your Committee recommends that the Government consider ways of expanding the Vancouver Log Market including the practicality of a British Columbia Log Marketing System, to transact the sale of logs harvested from Crown lands in British Columbia.

The intention is to expand the volume of logs available to buyers under competitive conditions.

The concept of a provincial log market, voluntary or otherwise, is not without merit. It could incorporate and standardize a number of features already in place among provincial log traders. Especially for small business operators, it would provide for the broad dissemination of the particulars related to a given volume of logs for sale to interested buyers.

The most important feature of a provincial log market is the dissemination of market information, resulting in a greater opportunity for sellers to capture the highest price and for buyers to participate.

Respecting a provincial log market, your Committee has developed concerns about the level of government involvement required to ensure compliance. Your Committee suggests that changes to arrangements for the sale of Crown timber "on the stump" may be more practicable than attempting to secure compliance with the terms of a provincial log market. This, of course, again returns the discussion to the question of tenure.

Recommendation #2

Your Committee recommends that the Government consider establishing a process whereby all timber harvested from Crown lands not consumed in the Licensee's production facilities be offered for sale on an expanded British Columbia Log Marketing System.

The intent of establishing a provincial log market would be lost without the restriction suggested by the above recommendation. This recommendation directs those log volumes currently involved in reciprocal trades into the competitive arena of a market place.

Your Committee received conflicting evidence with respect to the probable outcome of such a requirement. Some suggested that a Licensee would rather consume such "traded" volumes in its own plants rather than lose control over them. Others suggested they could compete well in a situation where all timber was acquired through an open log market where no mills held tenure.

It is suggested that, in the long term, this recommendation would produce the desired effect, that being that logs would flow to their highest valued end use. Firms engaging in inefficient operations ultimately suffer business losses and are replaced by more efficient operators. It could be predicted that:

1. firms will install efficient processes to utilize volumes they currently trade off; or
2. firms will be replaced by other operators capable of efficiently utilizing the currently traded volumes; or

3. firms will sell the currently traded logs to operators who can efficiently utilize them in their existing facilities.

Your Committee suggests that these are legitimate long term outcomes of decisions made by prudent rational managers. It is further suggested that the above outcomes represent the natural progression of an economy responding to the influence of changes in technologies, product lines and market parameters.

Reciprocal log trades should not be construed as being totally undesirable. In fact, under more acceptable circumstances, they constitute a very effective market clearing mechanism.

The weaknesses of reciprocal log trading arrangements, as they now exist, lies in the distribution of the original endowment of standing timber. If an interested party has no timber tenure, there is no avenue available to engage in trading. Under a situation where the distribution of such tenures was more broadly and equitably based, reciprocal trades should be perceived as a legitimate and desirable practice.

B. Term of Reference

... The suitability of such prices for determining the relative value of different species for the purpose of calculating stumpage payable under the Forest Act.

Recommendation #3

Your Committee recommends that selling prices collected from transactions on an provincially expanded log marketing system be used to establish relative prices for the purpose of determining stumpage rates under the comparative value pricing system used by the Ministry of Forests.

This recommendation establishes a provincial log market as the source of log selling prices for use in the Ministry of Forests comparative value pricing system. However, it is important to note that currently the interior forestry sector uses an end-product appraisal for determining stumpage. Any adjustment to change the manner of establishing relative prices that would incorporate a province-wide system must be cognizant of the two systems: coastal and interior. This move, primarily an administrative one, should be viewed as an effort to establish a consistency in the Province's definition and application of average market values, bearing in mind that stumpage is calculated differently between the interior and the coast. Any attempt to address provincial stumpage appraisal systems must recognize the ramifications of the interior end-product appraisal system.

THE FOREST ACT - PART 12 (Log Exports)

C. Term of Reference

... The criteria and procedures for determining the availability of the exemptions pursuant to section 136 of the Forest Act.

["Exemptions

136. (1) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may exempt from section 135

(a) a species of timber or kind of wood residue and may limit the volume of a species of timber or kind of wood residue to which the exemption applies for a period or for successive periods of time; and

(b) a volume of timber, whether or not harvested, or a volume of wood residue, on receiving an application in a form required by the minister.

(2) On receiving an application in the form required by him, the minister may exempt from section 135 a volume of timber that has been harvested, not exceeding 15,000 cubic metres for each application.

(3) An exemption shall not be given under this section unless the Lieutenant Governor in Council or the minister, as the case may be, , is satisfied that

(a) the timber or wood residue will be surplus to requirements of timber processing facilities in the Province;

(b) the timber or wood residue cannot be processed economically in the vicinity of the land which it is cut or produced, and cannot be transported economically to a processing facility located elsewhere in the Province; or

(c) the exemption would prevent the waste of or improve the utilization of timber cut from Crown land."]

The first attempts to control the export of unprocessed roundwood from the Province originated just over one hundred years ago. Export restrictions have existed in British Columbia throughout the ensuing period.

Excluding the 1930's, log exports since the turn of the century have averaged less than 2% per year of the allowable annual cut. From 1930 to 1939 log exports contributed proportionately more to provincial revenues and averaged about 8% per annum.

More recently the trend in log exports is shown in the following table:

Year	Export Volume	% of Provincial AAC	% reduction over previous year
1990	1,880,322 m^3	2.15%	31%
1989	2,718,787 m^3	3.03%	26%
1988	3,674,897 m^3	4.05%	--

It can be seen that log exports have been reduced by almost fifty percent over the last three years. British Columbia has long had a requirement to "manufacture in the Province" logs originating from lands alienated from the Crown after March 12, 1906. Exemptions to this requirement are available through the provisions of Section 136 of Part 12 of the *Forest Act*. To gain an exemption, timber or wood,

1. will be surplus to provincial needs;
2. cannot be processed economically in the Province; and
3. would otherwise be wasted or under utilized.

A strong disincentive to export is featured in the fees collected by the Province when logs are granted exemptions under the surplus criteria of Section 136. The export tax rate was initially set at 30%, and in 1989 raised to 100%, of the difference between the domestic market price of a log and its export selling price. This tax has dramatically reduced the number of applications for export exemptions under the preceding criteria.

Domestic conversion and the associated direct and indirect benefits that derive from it present a strong incentive to restrict log exports. Secondary and further manufacture within the Province result in a local demand for labour, capital and supplies. Exporting logs is equated by some as exporting jobs. Others suggest that, in some regions of the Province, exporting logs results in more jobs and economic activity than would the domestic sale and conversion of the same logs.

Your Committee's findings are consistent with the application of a unified systematic approach to dealing with log exports.

The flexibility afforded to Ministry of Forests officials through Part 12 of the *Forest Act* have been applied effectively to reflect prevailing social, economic and industrial concerns. As in the 1930's, log exports have a noticeable impact on the continuity of employment in a number of regions of the Province.

Access to export markets is sought after because of the higher selling prices received for logs in those markets. At most times and for most species the export selling price for softwood logs originating in British Columbia exceeds the domestic selling price. For some species and grades the export price is more than double the domestic price.

It is understandable that the export premium associated with log export sales provides a strong incentive to sell into those markets. The Province curtails exports to protect the domestic economy. It may be imprudent to assess the impact of export policy in the absence of accurate export selling price data. The sale of provincial logs through the "export window" by qualifying applicants provides an excellent opportunity for collecting such data.

Though a 100% export tax is levied on logs exported under the "surplus" criteria of the *Forest Act*, under certain conditions, there still exists an incentive to apply for exemptions. This occurs where the domestic "average market value" (AMV), used to calculate the tax payable, actually overstates the price that a buyer can obtain.

Using a given AMV of $\$70/m^3$ and an export selling price of $\$100/m^3$, assume that the most a buyer can sell their logs for within the Province is $\$50/m^3$ and that their volumes qualify for export under the surplus criteria. By selling their volumes in the export market and paying the $\$30/m^3$ export tax the buyer will gain $\$20/m^3$ over what they would have made if they had sold their volumes domestically.

Recommendation #4

Your Committee recommends that:

(a) **Tree Farm Licensees (TFLs) and Forest Licensees (FLs), be granted no exemptions to export logs. Market Loggers, that hold Forest Licenses, who do not own or hold an interest in a secondary processing facility, may, under qualifying circumstances, be exempted from this recommendation; and**

(b) **where exemptions to export are received from non Tree Farm License or non Forest License applicants, the pertinent volumes must be offered first for sale in the Province.**

D. Term of Reference

... The conditions, fees and permits imposed pursuant to Section 137 of the Forest Act.

["Exemption conditions and permit

137. An exemption made under section 136 may
(a) stipulate conditions to be met and fees to be paid to the Crown; and
(b) provide for the granting of a permit in respect of the timber or wood residue described in the exemption."]

Your Committee acknowledges the contributions to the provincial economy realized by long term tenures in British Columbia. Where economic development prompted the issuing of long term tenures, your Committee suggests that it is inappropriate to grant export exemptions. This position is based upon the preferred status granted the holder of a long term tenure. Your Committee suggests the provincial interests are better met by limiting the export of logs to other than the holders of long term tenures.

Part (b) of the recommendation is introduced to define a provincial log market as the vehicle for establishing eligibility under the surplus criteria.

Recommendation #5

Your Committee recommends that in all cases where exemptions are granted, the Ministry of Forests may require the Permitee to supply the Ministry with a certified copy of the export bill of sale for the products being exported. Where logs are being exported, such a bill of sale must specify the purchase price by species and grade as used by the Ministry of Forests for domestic valuation purposes.

Your Committee considered this recommendation necessary from an administrative perspective.

The goal of this recommendation is to capture sales data for all logs exported from the Province. During the course of its examinations several submissions referred to the spread between domestic and export prices. However, a significant void exists in the general availability of such data. A reluctance to provide such data was perceived as well.

Your Committee notes that, in terms of collecting domestic selling price data, a number of witnesses advocated mandatory reporting. Again, for certain management and policy decisions, selling price data provides necessary information regarding industry and market activities. In the past, voluntary reporting has provided incomplete results.

CONCLUSION

As was stated in the **First Report**, it is difficult to examine any significant aspect of the Province's forest sector in isolation from the context in which it appears. This realization convinced your Committee to extend its examination and its conclusions to produce a **Second Report** that directly addressed the major focus of the issues under review.

Your Committee concludes this **Second Report** with two final observations. The first of these relates to the market mechanisms and structures that would, your Committee suggests, lead to a more vigorous, world competitive forest sector in British Columbia. The second addresses the consequences of resorting to partial solutions to improve the competitiveness of the Province's forest sector.

This **Second Report** has attempted to convey the position that the concerns relating to timber transactions and prices in British Columbia arise from the absence of a more competitive environment within the provincial forest sector. The goal of creating such an environment would be to stimulate a more effective and efficient flow of the public's timber resources to their highest valued end use. Ideally, such measures would rule out the necessity of the specialized business programs that have been introduced by the Ministry of Forests over the last decade.

Your Committee concludes that the tenure arrangements by which the Crown allocates timber cutting rights must be modified to reflect the current and future needs of the Province. This may entail the gradual and evolutionary movement toward a different tenure system.

Though more perfect competitive market situations may be elusive, policy-makers should not be discouraged from taking bold action in their attempts to support them. This suggestion should not be considered lightly. A number of groups have undertaken considerable effort to explore alternate tenure arrangements. The standard of deliberation that has been applied to these efforts makes them imminently worthy of serious consideration.

The Province's forest tenure system should effectively withstand the changes that predictably occur throughout the industry in response to changing markets, technologies and resource supply. A new tenure system may be more robust and flexible and allow for market driven changes to proceed as a matter of course. **PERHAPS MOST IMPORTANTLY IN THE FINAL ANALYSIS, THE EXPECTATIONS OF THE RESOURCE OWNERS - THE PUBLIC - MUST BE CAPTURED BY THE SYSTEM.**

New tenure arrangements should allow as well for the expression of public interests, without having to resort to measures that would be largely unpredictable by Licensees. The prospect of uncertainty limits the vitality and viability of an industry already experiencing business fluctuations arising from external influences.

The consequences of applying partial solutions to the concerns your Committee, and others, have been examining is that the concerns will have to be revisited far sooner than would otherwise have been the case. This observation relates the process of policy formulation to the actual contents of the policy. Where the process is least effective, the policy will sustain changes over only a short time.

Your Committee has met with the British Columbia Forest Resources Commission, established under the authority of the Minister of Forests. This Commission is undertaking what is described in its *Options Paper* a

> *... comprehensive view of what the forests of British Columbia represent. This view should take into account the full range of forest values, how the forests might be managed to protect and enhance those values, and the total economic impact of the forests to the province.*
>
> *- advise on the effectiveness of Tree Farm Licenses (TFLs) as a form of tenure.*
>
> *- recommend ways to improve public participation in forest planning and management.*
>
> *- recommend ways of improving forest harvesting practices, focusing on clearcutting and its associated forest practices and their impacts...* (sic)

It is redundant for your Committee to consider tenure and related matters within its terms of reference that are being scrutinized by the British Columbia Forest Resources Commission. Your Committee concluded early in its inquiry that the current system of tenure employed in the Province is a handicap in resolving issues affecting the forest industry in British Columbia today, specifically, any meaningful revision to the Vancouver Log Market. Until the British Columbia Forest Resources Commission concludes its review of land tenure, any changes to the Vancouver Log Market would only amount to an temporary solution. However, the recommendations respecting the exporting of logs are issues that can be considered regardless of land tenure.

SUBMISSIONS

3J Contracting **FL12/89**

Ainsworth Lumber Co. Ltd. **FL39/89**
Allison, M. Angus **FL43/89** (*see also Richmond Plywood Corporation*)

Bell Pole Co. Ltd. **FL49/89**
- addendum: **FL 49a/89**
Bella Coola Small Logging Operators Association **FL 46/89**
British Columbia Maritime Employers Association **FL38/89**
Buffalo Head Forest Products Ltd. **FL14/89**
- addendum: **FL 14a/89**

C.R.B. Logging Co. Ltd. **FL18/89**
Cariboo Lumber Manufacturers Association **FL51/89**
- addendum: **FL 51a/89**
Canadian Forests Products, **FL3/89**
- addendum: Corporate information folder **FL3a/89**
- addendum: **FL3b/89**
- addendum: **FL3c/89**
- addendum: **FL3d/89**
Carrier Lumber **FL 63/89**
Cattermole Timber **FL 51/89**
- addendum: **FL51a/89**
Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia **FL72/89**
Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia, Coast Forestry and Logging Sector **FL34/89**
- addendum: **FL34a/89**
Council of Forest Industries, Northern Interior Lumber Sector **FL 53/89**
- addendum: **FL53a/89**

District of Stewart **FL6/89**
Doman Industries Limited **FL 50/89**
- addendum: **FL50a/89**

Falkoski, Mr. Joe **FL23/89**
- addendum: **FL23a/89**
Federated Cooperatives Ltd. **FL52/89**
- addendum: **FL52a/89**
Fibermax Timber Corporation **FL26/89**
Forshaw, Robert W. **FL22/89**
- addendum: **FL22a/89**

Goodwin Johnson Ltd **FL2/89**
- addendum: log exports **FL2a/89**
- addendum: **FL2b/89**

Gorman Brothers Lumber Ltd. **FL21/89**
- addendum: **FL21a/89**

Independent Timber Marketing Association **FL1/89**
- addendum: British Columbia Log Export restrictions; an opinion by Lawson, Lundell, Lawson and McIntosh **FL1a/89**
- addendum: fact sheet **FL1b/89**
- addendum: **FL1c/89**

Interfor **FL32/89**
- addendum: **FL 32a/89**

Interior Lumber Manufacturers' Association **FL36/89**
- addendum: **FL36a/89**

International Forest Products Ltd. **FL27/89**
- addendum: **FL27a/89**

International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (Canadian Area) **FL37/89**

International Stevedoring Services Ltd. **FL41/89**

IWA Canada **FL28/89**

Kiltuish Forest Products Ltd. **FL7/89**

Knott, Ernie **FL30/89**

Lineham Logging Ltd. **FL19/89**

Lytton Lumber Ltd. **FL20/89**

Marsh, F.G. **FL35/89**

McFarland Cascade Pole Ltd. **FL 80/89**
- addendum: **FL 80a/89**

McLeod Lake Indian Band **FL16/89**

Orenda Forest Products Ltd. **FL11/89**
- addendum: **FL11a/89**

Pat Norton Enterprises Ltd. **FL31/89**

Pope and Talbot Ltd. **FL48/89**

Primex **FL45/89**
- addendum: **FL45a/89**
- addendum: **FL45b/89**

Pulp, Paper and Woodworkers of Canada **FL73/89**

Rankin, Mr. Tom **FL 71/89**
Raven Lumber Ltd. **FL25/89**
Regional District of Kitimat - Stikine **FL70/89**
Richmond Plywood Corporation Limited **FL17/89**
- addendum: **FL17a/89**
- addendum: **FL17b/89**
- addendum: **FL17c/89**

Rivtow **FL42/89**
Rustad Brothers **FL50/89**
- addendum: **FL 50a/89**

Sherwin, Ian Malcolm **FL24/89**
Skeena Cellulose Inc. **FL8/89**
Sterling Wood Group Inc. **FL60/89**
Stewart-Hyder International Chamber of Commerce **FL9/89**

Talbot Logging **FL15/89**
Tay-M Logging Ltd. **FL13/89**
Thomson Industries Ltd. **FL10/89**
- addendum: **FL10a/89**
- addendum: **FL10b/89** (photographs)

Truck Loggers Association of British Columbia **FL29/89**
- addendum: **FL29a/89**
- addendum: **FL29b/89**

Wedeene River Contracting Company Ltd.**FL40/89**
Westar Timber Ltd., Northwest Operations **FL4/89**
- addendum: export log profitability analysis **FL4a/89**
- addendum: **FL4b/89**

Weyerhauser Canada **FL47/89**

RESEARCH DOCUMENTS

Beware of Log Marketing Boards [Truck Logger, Oct-Nov 1990, pp. 42-43]

The Case for building a regional forest economy [The Truck Logger, Dec 1988/Jan 1989, pp 20-26]
The Coastal tenure system [Forest Planning Canada, vol 3 no 3, mar/apr 1987 pp 24-26]
The 'Corporatisation' of New Zealand's commercial forests [Forest Planning Canada, vol 4 no 2, mar/apr 1988 pp 25-27]

An Emerging corporate nobility? - industrial concentration of economic power on public timber tenures [Forest Planning Canada, vol 4 no 2, mar/apr 1988 pp 14-19]

Forest Act; RSBC Chap 140
Forest Products Industry; survey of 1989 [Price Waterhouse, 49 p.]
Forest Resources Commission: Options paper [September 1990, ca. 80 p.]
Forestry comparison: Sweden and BC [Forest Planning Canada, vol 2 no 3, may/june 1986, pp 15-17]

The Last log? the export of timber to Asia raises hackles and complex issues. [The Seattle Times, Sun. Nov. 12, 1989, p.J2]
Legislation, policies and procedures on log exports from British Columbia - summary and recommendations; Report of the Special Log Export Policy Committee, July 1983
Logs: an issue that cuts across the Pacific Rim. [The Seattle Times, Nov. 12, 1989, pp.J2]

Ministry of Forests: policies and procedures pertinent to the export of timber from the province of British Columbia
Ministry of Forests: response to Committee questions [letter dated August 22, 1989]

The Pearse Commission and the industrial organization of the British Columbia forest industry [BC Studies, no 41, spring 1979, pp 3-35]
Pearse calls for more competition [BC Lumberman, Feb 1980, pp 46-47]
Peninsula timber workers await word on log exports [Seattle P.I., Dec. 21, 1989, p.A14]

Synopsis of responses to the Committee's First Report [Hans Buys, October 1990, ca. 35 p.]

Timber appraisal; policies and procedures for evaluating crown timber in British Columbia; Second Report of the Task Force on Crown Timber Disposal, July 1974
Timber exports to Asia: a benefit or a disaster? [The Seattle Times, Nov. 12, 1989, pp.J4-6]
Timber rights and forest policy in British Columbia; Report of the Royal Commission on Forest Resources [Peter H. Pearse, Commissioner], 1976

Vancouver log market: overview, 1989 [Karen Maki, Committee Researcher]
Violation of utilization standards due to large-scale integration of forest industry [Forest Planning Canada, vol 4 no 6, nov/dec 1988, pp14-15]

Where do the exported logs go? [The Seattle Times, Nov. 12, 1989, p.J6]

WITNESSES

Adam, Mr. Ross	November 2, 1989	Buffalo Head Forest Products Ltd.
	November 1, 1989	Buffalo Head Forest Products Ltd.
Alexander, Mr. D.	November 7, 1990	Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia
Allison, Mr. Angus	November 8, 1989	Richmond Plywood Corporation Ltd.
	November 6, 1990	Richmond Plywood Corporation Ltd.
Amanovich, Mr. Andy	November 1, 1989	Thomson Industries Ltd.
	November 6, 1990	Thomson Industries Ltd.
Anderson, Ms. C.	November 8, 1990	Interior Lumber Manufacturers' Association
Baxter, Mr. C.	September 19, 1989	Canadian Forest Products Ltd.
	November 6, 1990	Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia
Bentley, Mr. P.	March 28, 1990	Canadian Forest Products Ltd.
Brinham, Mr. D.	November 6, 1990	Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia
Burbee, Mr. J.	November 7, 1990	Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia
Burton, Mr. Andy	November 2, 1989	District of Stewart
Buxton, Mr. Bob	November 1, 1989	Buxlog Enterprises Ltd.
Casey, Mr. Tom	November 2, 1989	Orenda Forest Products Ltd.
Christie, Mr. Robert	November 9, 1989	Gorman Brothers Lumber Ltd.
Clinton, Mr. Russ	November 1, 1989	West Fraser Mills Ltd
	November 7, 1990	West Fraser Mills Ltd.
Collins, Mr. Bob	December 4, 1989	
Cornell, Ms. Darlene	November 2, 1989	Mayor of Stewart
Curtis, Mr. Derrick	December 5, 1990	Forest Resources Commission
Draper, Mr. Brian	November 2, 1989	Tay-M Logging Ltd.
Edwards, Mr. D.	November 6, 1990	Truck Loggers Association of British Columbia
Eller, Mr. William	November 15, 1989	Fibermax Timber Corporation
Ennis, Mr. R.	June 6, 1990	Ministry of Forests
Evans, Mr. K.	September 19, 1989	Independent Timber Marketing Association
	November 6, 1990	Independent Timber Marketing Association
	November 6, 1990	Parker Cedar Products
Falkoski, Mr. Joe	November 9, 1989	
	November 8, 1990	
Fisher, Mr. Peter	December 5, 1990	Forest Resources Commission
Forshaw, Mr. Robert	November 9, 1989	

Germain, Ms. Judy	November 2, 1989	Orenda Forest Products Ltd.
Gibb, Mr. Sandy	November 8, 1989	Sandy Gibb Logging Ltd.
Gunson, Mr. Gordon	November 1, 1989	Pacific Inland Resources
Hanhart, Mr. Harry	November 2, 1989	
Hans, Mr. Herman	November 1, 1989	Biport Forest Products Ltd.
Harder, Mrs. Joyce	December 5, 1990	Forest Resources Commission
Hart, Mr. Ken	November 1, 1989	Buffalo Head Forest Products Ltd.
Hawthorne, Mr. J.	November 6, 1990	Doman Industries Ltd.
Higginson, Mr. S.	November 6, 1990	Doman Industries Ltd.
Hubbard, Mr. Garry	November 2, 1989	Stewart-Hyder International Chamber of Commerce
Jadrzyk, Mr. G.	November 7, 1990	Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia
Jeffrey, Mr. Rick	November 8, 1989	R.M. Jeffrey and Associates
	November 15, 1989	Truck Loggers Association of British Columbia
	November 6, 1990	Truck Loggers Association of British Columbia
Johnson, Ms. Elyne	November 8, 1989	Goodwin Johnson Ltd.
Johnson, Mr. Goodwin	November 8, 1989	Goodwin Johnson Ltd.
Jones, Mr. Paul	November 8, 1989	Paul H. Jones and Associates Ltd.
Kelvin, Mr. J.	November 6, 1990	Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia
Kennedy, Dr. Bob	December 5, 1990	Forest Resources Commission
Knott, Mr. Ernie	November 15, 1989	
Lea, Mr. Graham	November 15, 1989	Truck Loggers Association of British Columbia
Lewis, Dr. H.	June 6, 1990	Ministry of Forests
Lowenberger, Mr. Fred	November 15, 1989	International Forests Products Ltd.
MacArthur, Mr. B.	November 6, 1990	Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia
Malpass, Mr. G.	March 28, 1990	Primex Forest Products Ltd.
Markvoort, Mr. B.	September 19, 1989	Independent Timber Marketing Association
Marritt, Mr. John	November 8, 1990	Interior Lumber Manufacturers' Association
Maskulak, Mr. Vic	November 1, 1989	Skeena Sawmills
Mayes, Mr. B.	November 7, 1990	Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia
McLean, Mr. B.	November 7, 1990	West Fraser Mills Ltd.
McWilliams, Mr. Paul	November 1, 1989	Kiltuish Forest Products Ltd.
Milne, Mr. David	November 1, 1989	Interpac Forest Products Ltd
Mitchell, Mr. David	September 19, 1989	Westar Timber Ltd.
Mitchell, Mr. Jim	November 1, 1989	Buffalo Head Forest Products Ltd.
Mould, Mr. Brian	November 2, 1989	Orenda Forest Products Ltd.

Nagle, Mr. G.	June 6, 1990	Nawitka Renewable Resource Consultants Ltd.
Nickel, Mr. Herb	November 8, 1989	Lineham Logging Ltd.
O'Connor, Mr. Chris	November 8, 1989	Lytton Lumber Ltd.
Ogawa, Mr. Pat	November 2, 1989	Skeena Cellulose Inc.
	November 1, 1989	Skeena Cellulose Inc.
Pearse, Dr. Peter H.	June 15, 1989	University of British Columbia
Peel, Mr. A.	December 5, 1990	Forest Resources Commission
Perry, Mr. C.	November 6, 1990	International Woodworkers of America
Ricketts, Mr. G.	June 22, 1989	Ministry of Forests
Richardson, Mr. J.	March 28, 1990	Canadian Forest Products Ltd.
Rickson, Mr. D.	September 19, 1989	Canadian Forest Products Ltd.
	March 28, 1990	Canadian Forest Products Ltd.
Ritchie, Mr. C.	November 8, 1990	Bell Pole Company Ltd.
Ruhl, Mr. Don	June 22, 1989	Ministry of Forests
	June 6, 1990	Ministry of Forests
Ryan, Mr. T.	November 7, 1990	Cariboo Lumber Manufacturers Association
Scarrow, Mr. R.	June 22, 1989	Ministry of Forests
Shelford, Mr. Cyril	December 5, 1990	Forest Resources Commission
Sherwin, Mr. Ian	November 15, 1989	
Shebbeare, Mr. T.	March 28, 1990	Chip Export Advisory Committee
Sitter, Mr. Bob	November 15, 1989	International Forest Products Ltd.
Smith, Mr. G.	November 7, 1990	Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia
Smith, Mr. T.	March 28, 1990	Chip Export Advisory Committee
Spencer, Mr. Keith	November 2, 1989	Westar Timber Ltd.
Stanyer, Mr. Roger	November 15, 1989	IWA-Canada
Sullivan, Mr. S.	March 28, 1990	Primex Forest Products Ltd.
	November 6, 1990	Primex Forests Products Ltd.
Thurlborn, Mr. R.	September 19, 1989	Westar Timber Ltd.
	November 2, 1989	Westar Timber Ltd.
Trainor, Mr. G.	November 6, 1990	Thomson Industries Ltd.
Voight, Mr. K.	September 19, 1989	Westar Timber Ltd.

Webber, Mr. Wayne	November 2, 1989	
Widdicombe, Mr. Niel	December 4, 1989	
Woods, Mr. R.	June 6, 1990	
Woolwine, Mr. Phil	November 15, 1989	Raven Lumber Ltd.
Yorke, Mr. Robert	November 2, 1989	Tay-M Logging Ltd.

EXHIBITS

An Analysis of forest development options [by] Widman Management Limited, June 1988; ca. 40 p. **FL E2/89**

Ancient forest protection; a plan of action for Washington, Oregon and northern California [by] The Wilderness Society, January 1990; ca. 20 p. **FL E6/89**

Battle over log exports [by] Teresa Carp; Oregon Business; May 1989, pp. 24-33. **FL E18/89**

Committee workplan [prepared by Mr. G. Hans Buys]. **FL E1/89**

The Escalating problem of timber supply [by] M. Glen Wiggins, Timber Manager, Merrill and Ring Inc., Port Angeles; 4 p. **FL E9/89**

Export of unprocessed timber [by] Senator Robert Packwood; *U.S. Congressional Record*; Tuesday, April 11, 1989; 3p. **FL E19/89**

Fact finding hearing on log exports before Senator Robert Packwood [by] M.J. Gus Kuehne, president, Northwest Independent Forest Manufacturers, Tacoma, Washington, February 15, 1989; ca. 10 p. **FL E7/89**

Federal timber export restrictions; S.1594; amendment proposed to Title V of U.S. Code by Senator Robert Packwood; 101st Congress, 2nd Session, 12p. **FL E16/89**

Forest products industry survey [by] Price Waterhouse (Survey of 1988); 1989, 44p. **FL E20/89**

Forestry facts and figures [by] Washington Forest Protection Association, 1988; 1 p. **FL E14/89**

Let the voters decide about our log export policy [by] Gus Kuehne; Puget Sound Business Journal, July 24, 1989; 1 p. **FL E4/89**

Minutes of the sixty-second meeting of the Western States Legislative Forestry Task Force; June 16-18, 1988 (Senator Mae Yih, Chair, Oregon); 19 p. **FL E10/89**

Minutes of the sixty-fourth meeting of the Western States Legislative Forestry Task Force; December 9-11, 1988 (Senator Mae Yih, Chair, Oregon); 22 p. **FL E8/89**

Old growth timber on federal lands in Washington State (acres and volumes); 1983; 1 p. **FL E5/89**

Petition for export controls on the export of unprocessed timber from northwestern U.S. ports under section 7 and section 3a(2) of the *Export Administration Act* of 1979; before the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Export Administration, July 20, 1989 [submitted by] 159 companies which manufacture lumber, plywood and veneer in the states of Oregon and Washington; 58 p. **FL E11/89**

Possible impacts of ending the Federal log export ban [by] Ross Gorte (U.S. Congressional Research Service); March 6, 1989 [memorandum]; 14p. **FL E15/89**

Pre-hearing brief for export controls on the export of unprocessed timber from northwestern U.S. ports under section 7 and section 3a(2) of the *Export Administration Act* of 1979; before the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Export Administration, January 8, 1990 [submitted by] 163 companies which manufacture lumber, plywood and veneer in the states of Oregon and Washington; ca. 30 p. **FL E12/89**

Puzzle in pieces [by] Don Shell; Timber Processing, March 1990; pp. 10-18. **FL E17/89**

Revenue and job impacts of a ban on log exports from state-owned lands in Washington; an analysis prepared for Washington Citizens for World Trade [by] Northwest Economic Associates, Vancouver, Washington; December 13, 1989, ca. 50 p. **FL E13/89**

Short supply export controls: investigation of unprocessed timber exports from all public lands in Oregon and Washington; [comments of] Washington Citizens for World Trade and the Pacific Rim Trade Association, December 13, 1989; ca. 130 p. **FL E3/89**